

A NEW AMPHIPOD OF THE GENUS
CERADOCUS (*DENTICERADOCUS*)
FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA*

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Recent carcinological collections made by the research vessel *VELERO IV* along the coast of Lower California showed the presence of an amphiod genus (Crustacea) not previously reported from Pacific America. The present material differs greatly from any other known species of the genus and subgenus *Ceradocus* (*Denticeradocus*), to which this new species belongs, and which was ably discussed by Sheard (1939).

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Ceradocus (*Denticeradocus*) *paucidentatus*, new species
(Plates 11-13)

DESCRIPTION OF MALE. — Head about as long as first 2 body segments, lateral lobes separated from lower head angle by a deep, narrow sinus, eyes moderately large in size, subcircular in outline.

Antenna 1 reaching about to end of peræon segment 7, article 2 of peduncle longer than 1, flagellum shorter than peduncle, accessory flagellum composed of 5-6 articles.

Antenna 2 shorter than 1, article 5 shorter than 4.

Upper lip evenly rounded below.

Mandible: accessory plate present in both mandibles, spine row with 7-8 spines, inner edge of palp article 1 acutely produced, article 3 about one third as long as 2.

Lower lip with inner lobes.

Maxilla 1: inner edge of inner plate heavily setose, outer plate with 9 spines, apex of palp with 13 slender spines.

Maxilla 2: inner plate with inner edge heavily setose.

Maxilliped: apex of inner plate obliquely truncated, defined laterally by small cusps, lined with 7-8 plumose setæ; outer plate not reaching to end of palp article 2, inner edge with stout, simple spines, apex of palp article 4 armed with a spine.

Gnathopod 1: coxal plate acutely produced forward, articles 5 and 6 subequal in length, palm oblique, setose, not defined, article 7 overlapping palm.

Gnathopod 2 of two sorts, one side larger than the other: (1) large gnathopod with palm oblique, with 2 processes near finger hinge separated by a narrow sinus, each process armed with 3-4

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and 5 spines, respectively, from finger hinge, palm defined by a large, blunt process, behind which is a smaller process; article 7 fitting palm; (2) the smaller gnathopod with the palm convex and lined with spinules, palmar angle acutely produced.

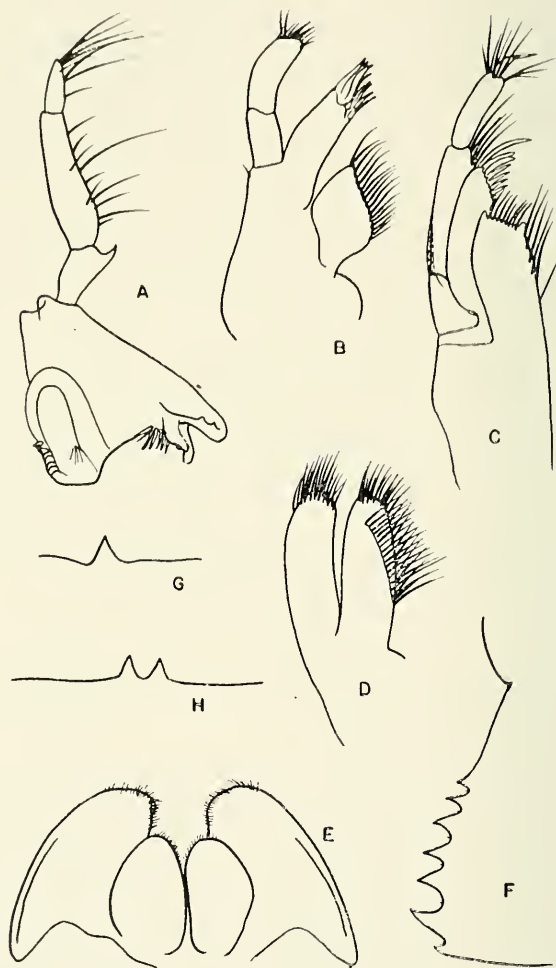


Plate 11

Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) paucidentatus, new species.

Paratype, male, 7 mm.

Fig. a, mandible; b, maxilla 1; c, maxilliped; d, maxilla 2; e, lower lip; h, dorsal teeth of pleon segment 4.

Holotype, male, 8 mm.

Fig. f, posterolateral edge of pleon segment 3, right side; g, dorsal tooth of pleon segment 4.

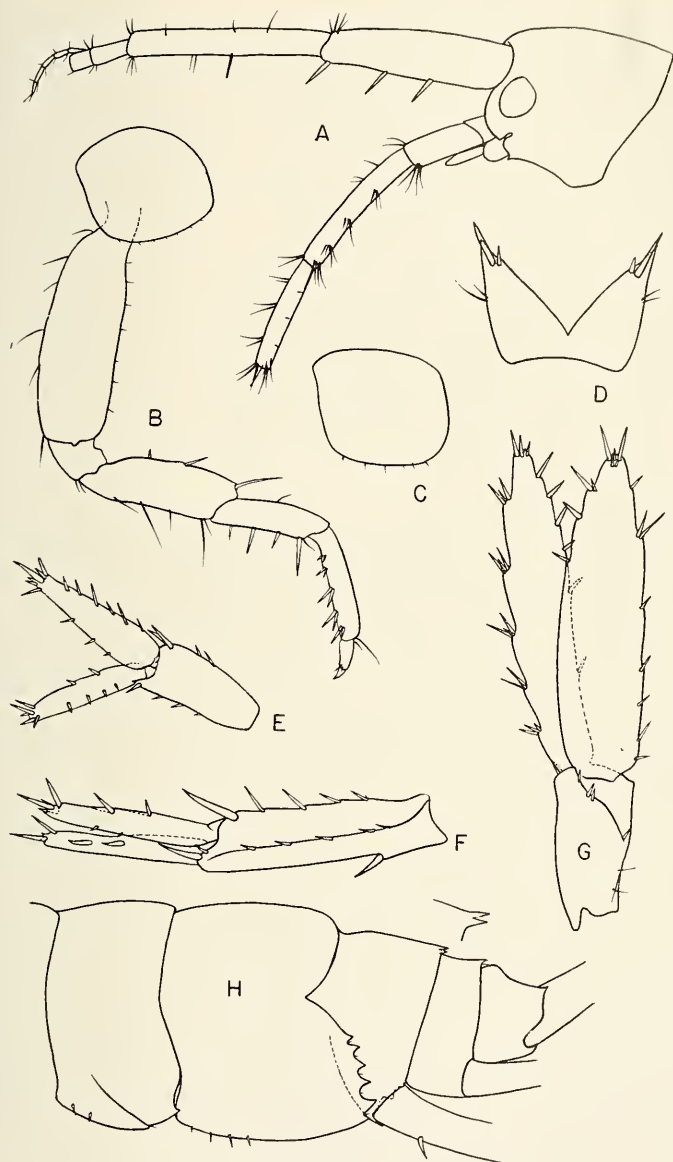


Plate 12

Ceradocus (*Denticeradocus*) *paucidentatus*, new species.

Paratype, male, 7 mm.

Fig. a, head and antennal peduncles; b, peraeopod 1; c, coxa of peraeopod 2; d, telson, enlarged; e, uropod 2; f, uropod 1; g, uropod 3; h, pleon segments 2 to 6.

Peraeopod 1 larger than 2.

Peraeopods 3-5 successively longer, similar. Lower posterior corner of article 2 produced downward into a broad lobe, posterior edge of article 2 serrate, more strongly so in peraeopod 5 than peraeopod 3.

Uropods 1 and 2 extending the same distance, rami of uropod 1 shorter than peduncle; of uropod 2, the inner ramus longer than peduncle.

Uropod 3 long, rami broad, flat, about twice as long as peduncle.

Telson: lobes apically acute, inner edges strongly incised, each armed with 2 spines, each outer edge with 2 setae.

Pleon segments 1-3 not dorsally serrated; lower posterior corner of pleon segment 2 acutely produced; lateral posterior edge of pleon segment 3 with 6-7 large, acute teeth.

Dorsal edge of pleon segment 4 with 1-2 small, acute teeth, dorsal edge of segment 5 with 1 small tooth.

FEMALE. — Unknown.

TYPES. — Holotype, AHF No. 514, male, 8 mm.; paratypes, 2 males, each 7 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY. — 'Nameless cove, 12 miles east of Punta Eugenia, Lower California, shore, under rock. Location of cove: 27° 50' 00" N, 114° 51' 30" W. October 31, 1951.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — The types.

REMARKS. — This species is characterized by the paucity of dentation on urosome segments 1 and 2, urosome segment 1 having 1 or 2 sharp teeth, segment 2 having only 1 tooth. It is also characterized by the absence of serrations on pleon segments 1 and 2, the lack of dorsal serrations on segment 3, the paucity of telson spination, and by the character of the lower posterior corner of peraeopods 3-5.

The variability of pleon segment 4 dentation makes it difficult to fit into Sheard's (1939) key where one must choose between "pleon segments 4 and 5 with a large medio-dorsal tooth" and "pleon segments 4 and 5; evenly dentate." It is probably best to regard the present species as having a single mediodorsal tooth on these segments, although one of the paratypes has 2 teeth on segment 4. In this first category the new species differs from *Ceradocus* (*Denticeradocus*) *capensis* Sheard (1939) by the distinguishing characters mentioned above in the first paragraph of "Remarks." The species resembles *C. (D.) rubromaculatus* (Stimpson) and *C. (D.) sheardi* Shoemaker (1948) in the paucity of telson spination but again differs from them by the aforementioned characters, with the exception of the telson armature.

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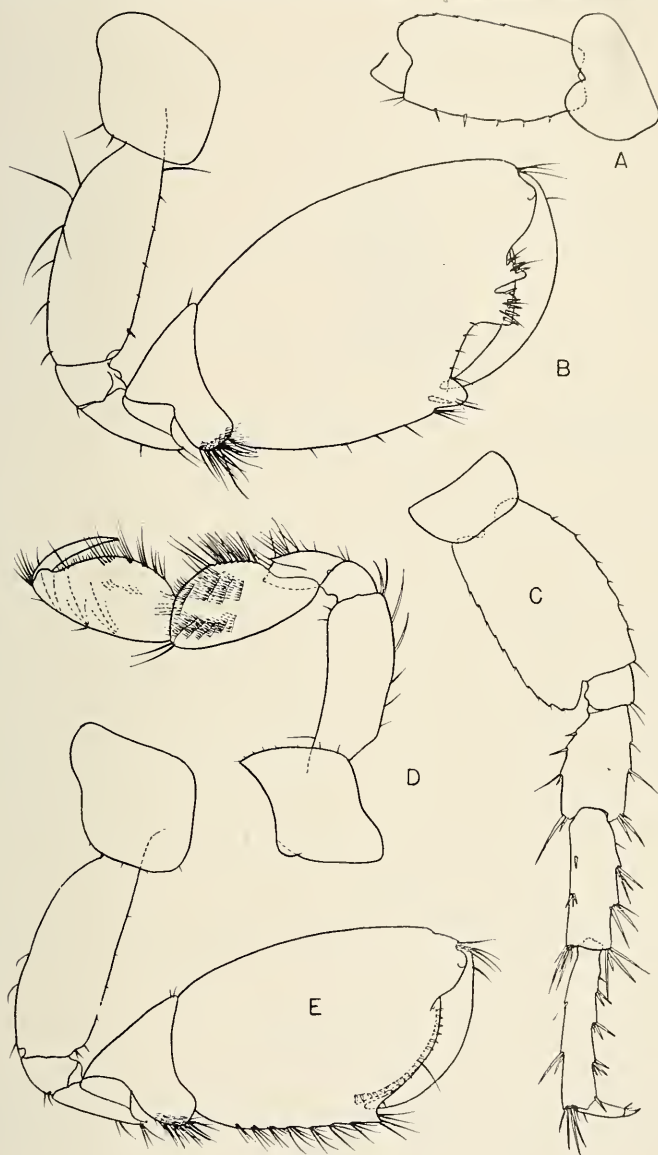


Plate 13

Ceradocus (Denticeradocus) paucidentatus, new species.

Paratype, male, 7 mm.

Fig. a, peraeopod 3, coxa and article 2 only; c, peraeopod 5; d, gnathopod 1; e, gnathopod 2, one side.

Another paratype, male, 7 mm.

Fig. b, gnathopod 2, showing the other form of this appendage, compare with fig. e.